

If there is anything which will prove de-
structive of national prosperity, private in-
terests, and cause commercial circles and
manufacturing centers with stagnation, it
is a carrying out of the
greenback theory of a dishonest and irre-
deemable paper currency. The farmers,
the merchants, the manufacturers, and the
laboring men, should bear this solemnly in
mind that when a currency is used which
cannot be converted into coin—a currency
which professes to be what it is not—this
first falsehood draws others in its train.
Promises become empty words which there
is no power to perform. Speculation grows
rampant. The business of buying and
selling seems to be the most profitable
of employments, and multitudes beyond its
power to support them, are drawn from
productive works into this. Trade becomes
a bubble, blows till it bursts, and the high-
est activity and apparent prosperity are
suddenly changed into stagnation and ruin.
A currency like bank bills or government
notes which can not be converted into gold
or silver at the pleasure of the holder, is
not only a shadow put in place of the sub-
stance, but it is as destructive to all busi-
ness prosperity as it is deceptive. It re-
quires a good deal of arrogance in
face of the present condition of our cur-
rency, to advocate the wild and chimerical
theory of the Greenbackers. Nothing but
incomprehensible stupidity can account for
such a movement on the part of infla-
tionists. Our currency was never in a better
condition than now. Our 300 million
greenbacks are virtually worth their face
in gold, and the 316 millions of national
currency interchangeable with greenbacks,
are as good as coin for all domestic pur-
poses. With this encouraging condition
of our currency, what else can the Green-
backers desire? We have the best
best currency system ever de-
vised, and have abundance of paper for
all purposes, a paper which today is an
honest paper because it is equal in value
to gold and silver. Our Greenback friends
want the government to make a paper
money which is irredeemable and which
will have no permanent value. To carry
out their cherished theories would be to
run the business interests of the country.

Our friends of the City Times think we
attempted a ghastly joke when we alleged
that the Democrats put any confidence in
the Chicago Times. Inasmuch as all the
Democrats here who buy Chicago
papers prefer the Times, we took it for
granted that the Times furnished them
their political gospel. Brother Wilson
gives the Times this compliment: "On
the particular subject of Fields versus
Shields, the Chicago Times is as lost to de-
cency and common sense as the vilest har-
lot that skulks in reeking alley or dodges
at the shadow of respectability."

The twelve men who composed the
Greenback convention yesterday resolved
in the second resolution that all bonds
and obligations must be discharged according
to the original contract. That is what we
say, and all men should say, but our green-
back friends in another resolution resolved
that all bonds should be taxed, which
knocks in the head the second resolution.
Will our irredeemable-paper friends re-
solve consistently?

Really there is no prospect of a general
fight in Europe. The dispatches dated at
London at six o'clock this morning, say
that the cat shows no signs of jumping.
Matters are unchanged. Both England
and Russia are quietly preparing for war,
so that they will not be caught napping
should war at last be declared.

Conkling is trying hard to get in the Demo-
cratic party, without seeming to have
bolted the Republicans. He has been on
the ragged edge for a year and a half, and
it is quite evident to an ordinary observer
of our public men, that the first opportu-
nity he will have to slide in the Democratic
ranks, he will slide.

Hon. James Robinson, of Chilton, died at
his home a few days ago. He was a Demo-
cratic member of the Assembly in 1852,
1853, 1857, 1862, and 1869, and was also a
delegate to the National Democratic Con-
vention of 1876.

Dr. Mary Walker is on the point of
death. Washington will greatly miss Dr.
Mary's pantalons. They have been a cu-
riosity for several years, having attracted
more attention than any other pantalons
in the country.

Senator Conkling says the World cor-
respondent lied about him, and at the same
time betrayed his confidence. The World
editorially says it published the truth and
nothing but the truth.

Northwood, in Iowa, is the banner tem-
perance town in the West. The saloon li-
cense has been fixed at ten thousand dol-
lars, and nobody has taken out a license.

THE JAMESVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 22

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1878.

NUMBER 36

THE NEWS.

General Ignatieff Again Inter-
viewed by the Herald Cor-
respondent.England Continues to Show Her
Teeth, but Austria is Al-
most Appeased.The General's Views Concern-
ing the Policy of European
Powers.The Congress will Probably be
Replaced by Arbitration with
England.Stanley Matthews Interviewed
on the Electoral Commission
Business.A Lively Time Predicted be-
tween the Senators from Ohio
and New York.Beecher Likens the Confession
into the "Second Ringin'" ob-
de Fust Bell.Interesting National, State and
Miscellaneous News.

THE EAST.

General Ignatieff Interviewed by a
Herald Correspondent—The Gen-
eral's Views of the Situation.

LONDON, April 19.—The Herald cor-
respondent at St. Petersburg telegraphed
that he had had a conversation with Gen-
eral Ignatieff, in which the General, in re-
ply to a question put to him, summed up
the political situation as follows: "England
continues to show her teeth. Austria is
almost appeased. England wishes to act
only by diplomacy, and refuses to declare
war openly. With regard to the other
powers, Italy's interests demand strict neu-
trality. France has a tendency toward
England, but the Marshal President and
the chiefs of the army want to remain
quiet and keep on good terms with Russia.
To sum up, the chances of an understand-
ing are increased gradually, but slowly.
We must wait some time for a solution.
The congress will, perhaps, be replaced by
arbitration with England, but nothing posi-
tive can be said on that point yet. The
emile in Moscow on last Monday was of
no consequence. It was put down by the
peasants themselves, and had no signifi-
cance whatever." BISMARCK.

MATTHEWS.

The Senator from Ohio Speaks on
the Subject of the Electoral Com-
mission—Lively Times Predicted in
the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Stanley
Matthews interview has excited almost as
much attention as that of Conkling. The
two together have formed almost the sole
topic of conversation. The absolute denial
of Mr. Matthews of any participation in
any bargain, and of the existence of any
documents in relation to Electoral count
than those already printed, is regarded as
a direct challenge to Conkling and his
friends to produce any evidence upon
which they have founded the various argu-
ments against Mr. Matthews which they
have made freely in private, and with
more reserve in public. As to
the Conkling interview, his friends
say that, except in the personal references
to Senators, it is a very accurate repro-
duction of his daily talk about the Presi-
dent and his administration. There is
very great expectation that Matthews' very
direct declaration of belief that Conkling
himself was party to a bargain with the
Democrats to defeat the counting of the
Electoral vote of Louisiana for Hayes will
force Conkling to speak on that point. The
friends of Mr. Tilton here do not hesitate
to declare that Mr. Conkling's belief that
the vote of Louisiana was actually cast for
Tilden, and their determination to
vote against the decision of the
Electoral Commissioners. At the
time of Mr. Howe's speech, the friends of
Mr. Conkling claimed that he had copies of
letters from Mr. Matthews in regard to
Louisiana affairs which compromise both
Matthews and the President in the case of
one Anderson, a supervisor of Registration
in one of the Louisiana Parishes, and
that in case Matthews replied to Howe
and undertook to defend the President,
Conkling would read these letters. Friends
of Matthews say there are no such letters
in existence as are thus described, or at
any rate none that can make the least
trouble either for Matthews or the Presi-
dent. There is much excited talk under
the surface among Senators of both par-
ties, and the situation is likely to become
stormy.

JUDICIAL.

Swearing In of the New Associate
Justices of the Wisconsin Supreme
Court.

MADISON, April 18.—At half-past 9
o'clock this morning Judge David Taylor,
of Fond du Lac, took the oath of office as
associate justice of the Supreme Court for
the term ending January 18, 1880. Judge
Orton, of Madison, had taken his oath the
day before. Soon after 10 o'clock Chief
Justice Ryan called the court to order
and Chief Justice Ryan emerged
from the consultation room, followed by
Associates Cole, Lyon, Orton and Taylor,
and ascending the bench, the judicial pro-
ceedings began as follows: Chief Justice
Ryan in the center, Cole upon his right,
Lyon on the left, Orton upon the extreme
right and Taylor on the extreme left.
Thus settled the business of the court
proceeded. The new judges looked
as placid and dignified as if they had
been life fixtures, and the entire bench,
though somewhat crowded, presents a
highly dignified appearance that reflects
credit upon the highest court of the com-
monwealth. During the session a large
number of lawyers, the Normal School
Board, the revision committee, and other
distinguished citizens were present quite
filling the hall.

BEECHER.

The Plymouth Preacher Likens the
"Confession into the 'Second Ringin-
ob de Fust Bell."

NEW YORK, April 18.—A Times special
from Rochester says Mr. Beecher lectured
at Avon this evening to a crowded house.
In an interview with an Avon Herald re-
porter he said he was glad the scandal had
been revived, "for this will end the mat-
ter." In an interview with a Rochester
reporter to-day he said the confession re-
minded him of a story of a negro waiter
who was asked by a guest if it was the sec-
ond bell for breakfast that had rung: "No,
sir, it's not the second bell; it's the second
ringin' ob de fust bell." When asked what
could have induced Mrs. Tilton to write
the confession, he replied with a sigh:
"Poor woman; she is the strangest combina-
tion I ever knew. You see her one time
and you would think her a saint on earth.
At another time she is a weak, irrespon-
sible being, and anything but a saint." Beecher
says he proposes to speak in public
as long as he has anything to say.

WISCONSIN MATTERS.

The Knight's Templars at Milwaukee—
Fire at Chippewa Falls—A
Chicago Factory Burned at Oconomowoc—A Barn Burned Near La
Crosse.

MILWAUKEE, April 18.—Wisconsin Com-
mandry of Knights Templar will give a
grand reception to the Loyal Legion of the
United States at the Plankinton House, in
this city, April 25. It is expected that
Lieutenant General Sheridan and staff, to-
gether with other distinguished guests will
be present. Next Sunday, at St. Paul's
Episcopal Church, the Milwaukee Com-
mandry of Knights Templar will celebrate
Easter according to the ritual of their or-
der. Addresses will be delivered by Right
Eminent Grand Commander J. W. Wood-
ruff and the Rev. Dr. Fulton.

CHIPPWEA FALLS, April 18.—A fire
broke out in the Chippewa Falls house at
11 o'clock last night, while a high wind
was prevailing. The Falls house, three
buildings and four barns were totally de-
stroyed. Total loss, \$7,000; insured in the
following companies: E. A. of Hartford,
\$400; Underwriters, \$1,000; Northwestern
Company, \$150. The cause of the fire was
a defective flue.

LACROSSE, Wis., April 18.—At 8 o'clock
last night the stable and granary of Peter
Marx, a farmer, living in the town of
Greenfield, fourteen miles from this city,
caught fire from a spark from the chimney
of his house. Marx saved one horse from
the stable, but, going back after the other,
was overpowered by the flames, and was
unable to get out. His charred remains
were found in the ruins this morning.

OCOMOWOC, Wis., April 18.—A fire de-
stroyed the new cheese factory yesterday
morning. The factory was completed the
evening before the fire, and was owned by
the Concord Cheese Company. The loss
is \$3,000 insured in the Town Insurance
company.

Hon. E. B. Washburne has been nomi-
nated for the Presidency by the Galena
Gazette. Last fall Washburne wrote a let-
ter to a friend in Chicago, in which he
said he had "fully made up his mind to ac-
cept no office."

C. B. Beckman, of Jackson county, Or-
egon, has been nominated for Governor by
the Republicans.

The five judges of the Supreme Court of
this State began work in earnest yester-
day.

The Republicans of Iowa will hold their
State Convention on the 5th of June.

Supreme Court.

THURSDAY, April 18—31st Day.
Court met, etc.

OPINIONS BY RYAN, C. J.

Hepler vs. State. Judgment reversed and
defendant discharged.

Platteville vs. G. & S. Wis. Ry. Co. For-
feiture with costs and remanded for
further proceedings according to law.

Prudeaux et al. vs. Mineral Point. Judg-
ment reversed with costs and new trial or-
dered.

Danils vs. Bailey. Judgment reversed
with costs remanded for further proceed-
ings according to law.

Arnold, respondent vs. Judgment reversed
with costs and remanded with directions to
affirm the judgment of the justice of the
peace.

OPINIONS BY COLE, J.

Clegg et al. vs. Jones et al. Judg-
ment reversed with costs and remanded
with directions to dismiss complaint.

Carrington vs. Hodges et al. Order re-
versed with costs and remanded for fur-
ther proceedings according to law.

Lampe vs. Kennedy et al. Judgment re-
versed with costs and new trial ordered.

Clement vs. Larson. Judgment affirmed
with costs.

Russell & Co. vs. Loomis. Judgment af-
firmed with costs.

OPINIONS BY LYON, J.

President, etc., of Platteville vs. Beel.
Judgment reversed with costs and remand-
ed for a new trial.

Pirie et al. vs. Hughes et al. Order re-
versed with costs and remanded for fur-
ther proceedings according to law.

Berthelet vs. Parker. Judgment re-
versed with costs and remanded for fur-
ther proceedings according to law.

Lauer et al. vs. Bandow. Same order.

State vs. Ruseh. Continued.

Capron vs. Supervisors of Adams Coun-
ty. No appearance of respondent; judg-
ment reversed with costs under the rule.

Same vs. same. Same order.

Same vs. same. Same order.

Meloyre vs. White Creek. Same order.

Bond vs. Wisconsin Central Railway
Company. Submitted on case and briefs.

Clinton National Bank vs. Campbell.
No appearance for respondent; judgment
reversed with costs.

Herfurth, respondent vs. Biederstadt,
appellant. Argued by B. W. Jones for
respondent, and submitted for appellant on
case and briefs.

Arnold, respondent vs. Supervisors of
Juneau county, appellant. Argued by F.
Winsor for appellant, and John Turner for
respondent.

Kelly et al., appellants, vs. City of Mad-
ison, respondent. Argued by William
Welch for appellants, and by F. S. Lamb
for respondent.

Notice of Taking Depositions
A new blank, just printed.
For sale by the GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

ARRAINGEMENTS OF PENSIONS.

Speech of Hon. Charles C. Williams,
of Wisconsin, in the House of Repre-
sentatives, Monday, April 1, 1878.

The House having under consideration the bill
to provide that all pensions on account of death,
or wounds received or disease contracted in the
service of the United States during the late war
of the rebellion, which have been granted, or
which shall hereafter be granted, shall commence
from the date of death or discharge from the ser-
vice of the United States; for the payment of ar-
rearages of pensions and other purposes—
Mr. Williams said:
Mr. Speaker: I am indebted to the gen-
tleman from Iowa [Mr. Dickley] for yield-
ing to me a portion of his time, that I may
place before the House now some remarks
upon this bill, which its consideration this
afternoon under suspension of the rules,
cutting off debate, prevented my doing. I
desire to address my remarks to the gen-
eral principles and equities of the bill rather
than to its specific details. The vote to-
night will settle the matter. These po-
litical and sectional characteristics, how-
ever, only apply to the House, because it
will be remembered that while both Rep-
ublican and Democratic Houses have
passed the bill heretofore, a Republican
Senate has steadily refused to pass it, and
the standard objection to it has been that it
would create a great draught upon the
Treasury.

Sir, when these pensions were earned,
when the country rocked in the great
storm of rebellion, draughts upon the
Treasury were not so much thought of
then, though they came at the rate of
\$1,000,000 per day. The draught at that
time was upon the soldier, upon his patri-
otism, his heroism, his strength, his life. If
he held dear behind, stand between us and
danger, though he fell on the field or be-
came diseased or disabled, his name should
be held in everlasting remembrance and
his wife and little ones be tenderly cared
for. These were the assurances repeated
in a thousand different forms by those who
induced the soldier to march to the battle.
Now are told that this is all "sentiment."
Yes, sir, it is sentiment; a kind of
sentiment that broke down health, tore
away limbs, put out life; a sentiment which
we may have forgotten, but which the sol-
dier remembers when, pinched by want, he
gathers his little family about him and
counts over again what is justly his due
from the Government; a sentiment he re-
members when, day by day, month by
month, year by year, through pain and suf-
fering which never ceases, he drags a dis-
eased and mutilated body on toward the
darkness of the grave; and though he for-
gets it there, it will spring into life again
in the memory of his children.

Mr. Speaker, what a mockery! to lead
the way to the father's grave, which we
tenderly strew with flowers in the spring
time, while he remembers that all through
the winter we have grudgingly withheld
the small pittance due to mothers and sis-
ters. Sir, this is the lesson of patriotism
and this the measure of performance which
we propose to put out in the future.
We want soldiers again? And sir, bet-
ter far better so act that while the son
remembers the deeds of the father he shall
at the same time remember the magnanimity
of the Government, and thus the love of
country be planted so deep in the hearts of
the people that a feeling of attachment and
reverence shall grow up which will make
our country and its institutions impreg-
nable.

But we are told that this will cost \$7,000-
000, and may cost \$10,000,000. Very like-
ly. But supposing it is justly due to the
soldier; what then? It costs nearly \$300-
000,000 annually to run the Government.
Shall we therefore cease appropriating?
We pay annual pensions now to the
amount of \$20,000,000. Why not strike off
\$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 from these and
save the money? We could do it just as
honorably, just as fairly, and I think just
as legally as we can withhold the sums
actually due upon these arrears.
We appropriate annually \$10-
000,000 for our Navy, \$33,000,000 for our
postal service, for the improvement of rivers and
harbors; but everybody is interested in these,
while only the old soldier and his wife and
children are interested in this. These sol-
diers are poor and humble and widely sepa-
rated. They combined for the defense of
the country, but they cannot combine to
press this claim for the payment of their
due. Therefore it is safe to vote in the
negative and win a reputation for "econ-
omy," for independence of judgment and
sound and prudent statesmanship relieved
of all nonsense and sentiment! Sir, I doubt
that men have voted against this bill
heretofore really believing themselves to be
the bravest of the brave.

Alas, sir, it is becoming so easy to be
brave when the rights of the humble or the
liberties of the lowly are to be given away!
But it is not so easy when organized wealth
and power sweep up and arrogantly de-
mand our votes.

But I said I wanted to speak of the gen-
eral principles of this bill. What are they?
One of them is this: If a soldier, his wife,
or children, draw a pension at all, it must
be for some cause known to the pension
laws. Now, what are these causes?
1. Death in the military service.
2. Discharge from the service on account
of wounds or injuries received or disease
contracted in the service and in the line of
duty.

3. The subsequent development of dis-
ease by which the soldier incapacitated
from labor, provided the disease is trace-
able and due to the military service of the
United States.
Before he can procure a pension at all he
must bring himself within one of these
classes, and he must do it under the forms
and pass all the guards and guarantees
which the Government has set up for the
detection of fraudulent claims for pen-
sions.

To this end all technical tests, whether
military, medical, or legal, must be fully
complied with. Now, if through all these
processes bristling with technicalities and
difficulties the fact appears, whether it be
death, disability, or disease contracted in
the service, or the subsequent development of
disease contracted in the service incapacitat-
ing the soldier for labor, then out of the
fact comes the pension, as it follows
cause.

The essence of the whole matter is the
fact and not the machinery nor the time nor
any of the appliances necessary to establish
it. One soldier may be fortunate, and all
his children, draw a pension at all. It must
be one day, while another, perhaps dis-
abled on the same day and in a similar
manner, may, without any fault of his, re-
quire months and even years to establish

his claim, and may be subjected to great
trouble and expense in so doing. Now,
will it be claimed for a moment that while
the Government promptly pays the fortune-
ate soldiers it should seek to make money
out of the unfortunate ones, when perhaps
both fought on the same field; but in the
one case the records were regularly return-
ed to the Surgeon-General's office, while in
the other they were captured or destroyed?
Do gentlemen think it quite the thing to
save money by these methods? And shall
a great government do this mean thing in
the name of "economy" and not call it Ly-
tine true name, downright robbery!

There are other cases where men know-
ing themselves to be entitled to pensions,
but being in comfortable circumstances and
possessing full-souled patriotism have for-
borne applying for their just dues, while
the Government has enjoyed the benefit in
the mean time, who by reverse of fortune
or broken health find themselves compelled
at last to apply for a pension; and having
established their right to it under all the
requirements of law, does the Government
propose, can the Government afford to
punish and discourage this sort of magnani-
mity by meanly withholding a portion of
the pension so found to be due?

Take another case. A soldier comes out
of the Army full of energy and hope; he
expects year by year to regain his health;
he works on bravely and refuses to burden
the Government with his support, when
all at once his disease culminates and the
poor fellow breaks down; he is obliged to
apply for pension, and it may take months
or even years to establish his claim. But
at last it fully appears; the Government
admits the fact, and then cruelly withholds
a portion of the money. Mr. Speaker, can
we afford to thus treat men who, when the
country was withering and dying under the
hot blast of treason and rebellion, nour-
ished it with their manhood and watered
it with their blood?

It seems to me, sir, that no proposition
can be plainer than that, whenever the fact
which gives life to the pension comes into
being, if ever, the pension should at-
tach and begin to run, and that must be
the date of death in the service, the date of
discharge on account of wounds or injuries
received or disease contracted in the ser-
vice while in the line of duty, or the date
of the subsequent development of disease
thus contracted which incapacitates the
soldier for labor.

By what process of reasoning can it be
shown for instance that a cause sufficient
to warrant the granting of a pension has
existed for eight years, but entitles the
soldier to a pension for only five years, be-
cause it took him three years to establish
his claim, when, three established, showed
conclusively that he was entitled to the pen-
sion for eight years?
Sir, the only process of reasoning by
which the Government can answer its old
[Concluded on Third Page.]

HUMOROUS.

What He Made: A man who recently
went into stock speculation was met by a
friend the other day, who asked him if
he had made anything. "Yes," said he, "I
made an assignment this morning."

"Hey, Tommy," said a 5-year-old ur-
chin to another in the street, "we've
moved into a house they call flats, 'n yer
don't have ter go up stairs but ride up in
the ventilator, 'n mother sends all the wash-
in' to the foundry."—Boston Commercial
Bulletin.

Hotel guest, on retiring: "I want to get
up at 8 o'clock." Feculent night-clerk:
"Have not got it." Guest: "Not got
what?" Clerk: "A potato clock."

A Yankee humorist was giving an ac-
count of his experience as a hotel-keeper.
"Did you clear anything by it?" asked a
listener. "I cleared a six-rail fence getting
away from the Sheriff," was the answer.

A Frenchman was once sitting by a
hummer at the songs in a theater. "The
brute, the animal," he muttered to himself.
"Sir," said the hummer, "do you mean
me?" "Heaven forbid!" he replied, "I
am complaining of the tenor, whose noise
prevents me from hearing you so clearly as
I should have wished."

A reflection on the sex: Jones was al-
ways complaining of his wife's memory.
"She never can remember anything," said
poor Jones. "It's awful!" "My wife was just
as bad," said Brown, "till I found out a cap-
ital recipe." "What is it?" said Jones ca-
gerly. "Why," said Brown, "whenever
there's anything particular I want the
missus to remember, I write it down on a
slip of paper and gum it on the lookin'-
glass. See!" Jones is now a contented man.
—Judge.

Nature Demands a Tonic.
When the nerves are unstrung, the head aches,
the appetite is poor or variable, the sleep dis-
turbed, and a general depreciation of vital power
is experienced. Such a state of things cannot
long exist without the development of serious
disease. The most active and genial invigorant
known is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The ab-
solute purity of its ingredients and potent
ingredients gives it a permanent claim to public
confidence, and its surpassing medicinal value is
admitted by medical men of distinction, by whom
it is widely used in private practice. For fever
and ague—both as a preventive and remedy—
dyspepsia, liver complaint, bilious remittent fe-
ver, constipation, choleraic complaints, flatulence,
and all intestinal disorders, it is a thoroughly re-
liable remedy. It is the antifebrile specific par
excellence of the malarial districts of this and
other countries, where disease born of miasma
prevail, and as a general household remedy it is
also universally esteemed. ap19dew1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARMERS,
MECHANICS,

And everybody in the habit of
wearing READY MADE CLOTHING,
should not fail to examine our
new Spring Stock, and be sure to
bring YOUR BOYS with you as we
make a great specialty of their
sizes in clothing. Working
Pants, and Business Suits at
prices that will astonish the old-
est inhabitant.

SMITH & SON.
Square dealing clothiers for
Men and Boys.

The Way to Make Money.
Is to save it by purchasing your
FURNITURE!

OF
M. HANSON & CO.
We are now offering
CHAMBER SUITES!
At prices that defy competition. We call special
attention to our new

FRENCH DRESSER
AND
DRESSING CASES,
Which for beauty of style and finish cannot be
excelled. We manufacture these Suites and war-
rant them as represented. A full line of
Parlor Suites, Dining Room,
KITCHEN FURNITURE!
Always on hand. The Public will please remem

